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(54) **FRAUD PROTECTION FOR SMART CARD CONNECTOR**

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H01R 13/658 (2006.01)

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(58) **Field of Classification Search** 439/95, 439/92, 108, 607, 152, 329, 630, 631
See application file for complete search history.

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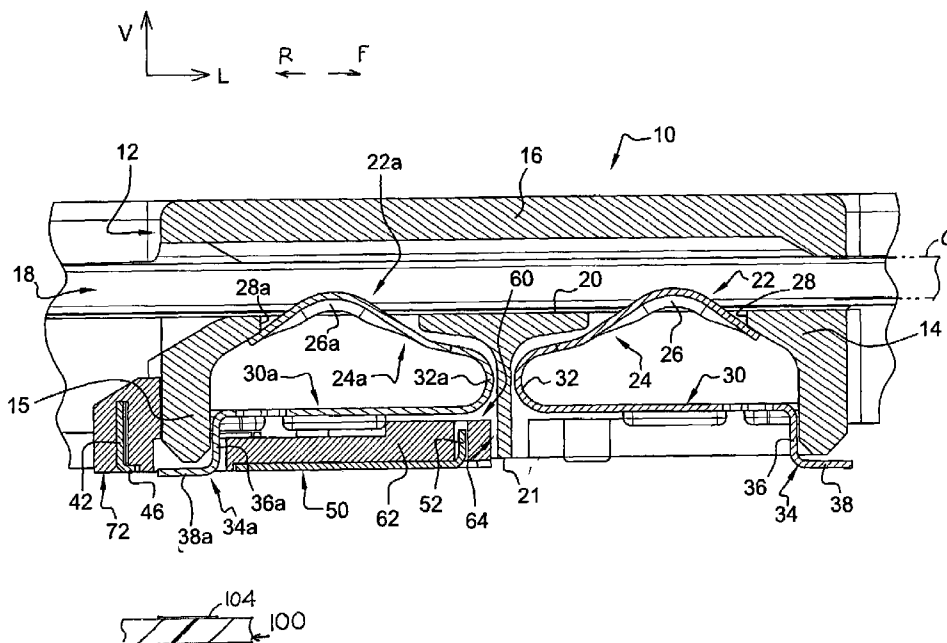
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(57) **ABSTRACT**

A smart card connector with a signal blade contact (22a, FIG. 5) and a ground blade contact (22b), wherein the signal blade contact has a signal tail (34a) at the rear end of the connector frame, and wherein the connector is provided with a shield structure (110) that prevents a person from fraudulently contacting the signal tail during use of the connector. The shield structure includes an insulative barrier (60) with a hole (76) through which the signal tail extends, and also includes a sheet metal shield (40) with a rear portion that extends largely around the signal tail to ground any conductor that is fraudulently inserted against the signal tail. The sheet metal shield has a transverse tongue (54) that extends to and engages the ground blade contact. The insulative barrier has a slot that extends largely around the signal tail, and the sheet metal rear shield portion lies in the slot.

7 Claims, 8 Drawing Sheets



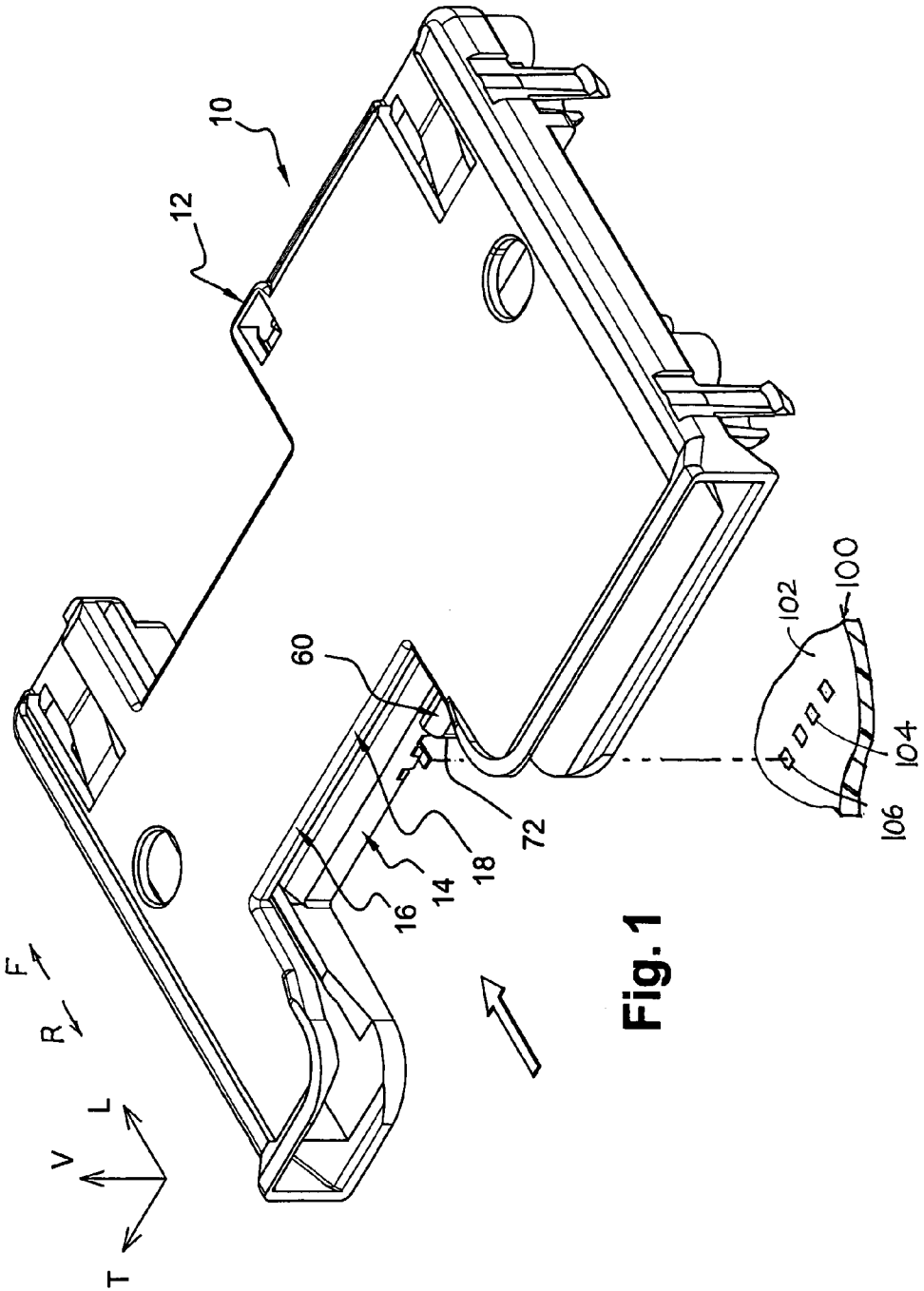


Fig. 1

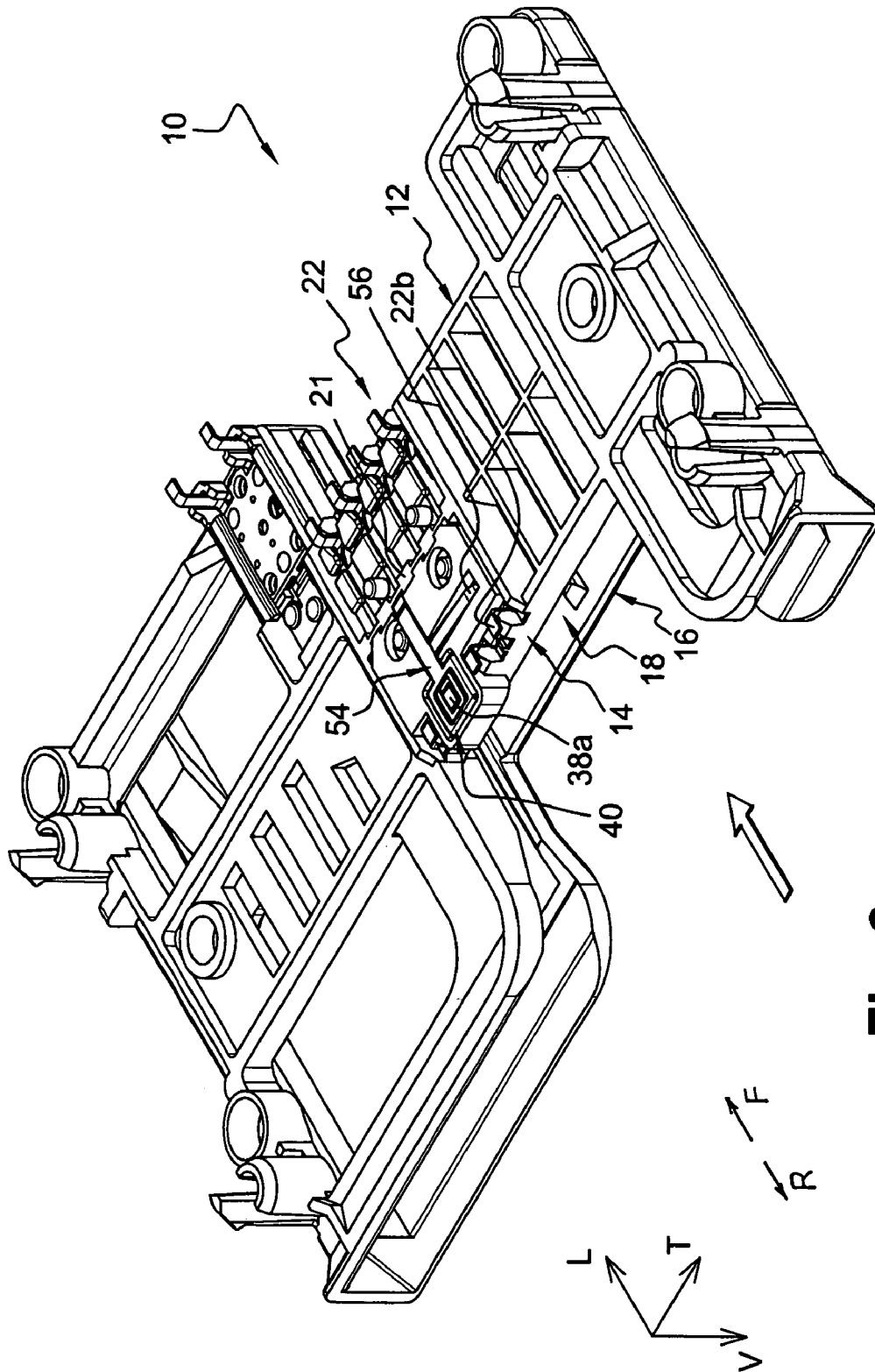


Fig. 2

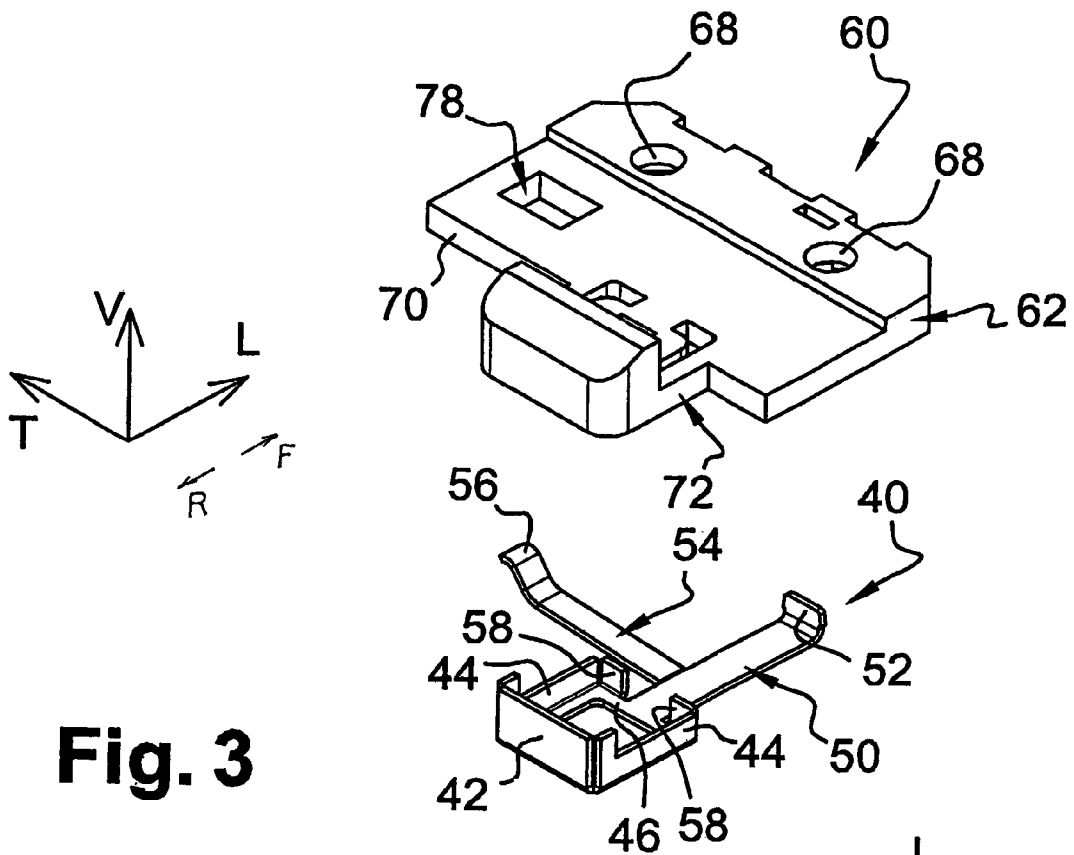


Fig. 3

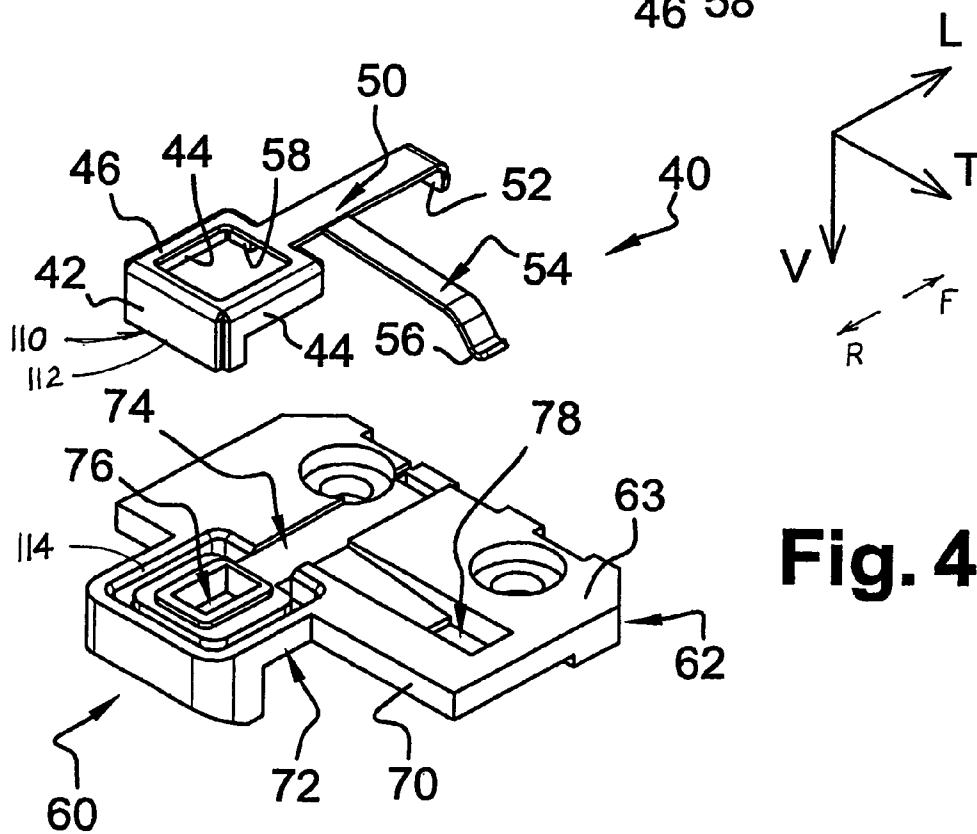


Fig. 4

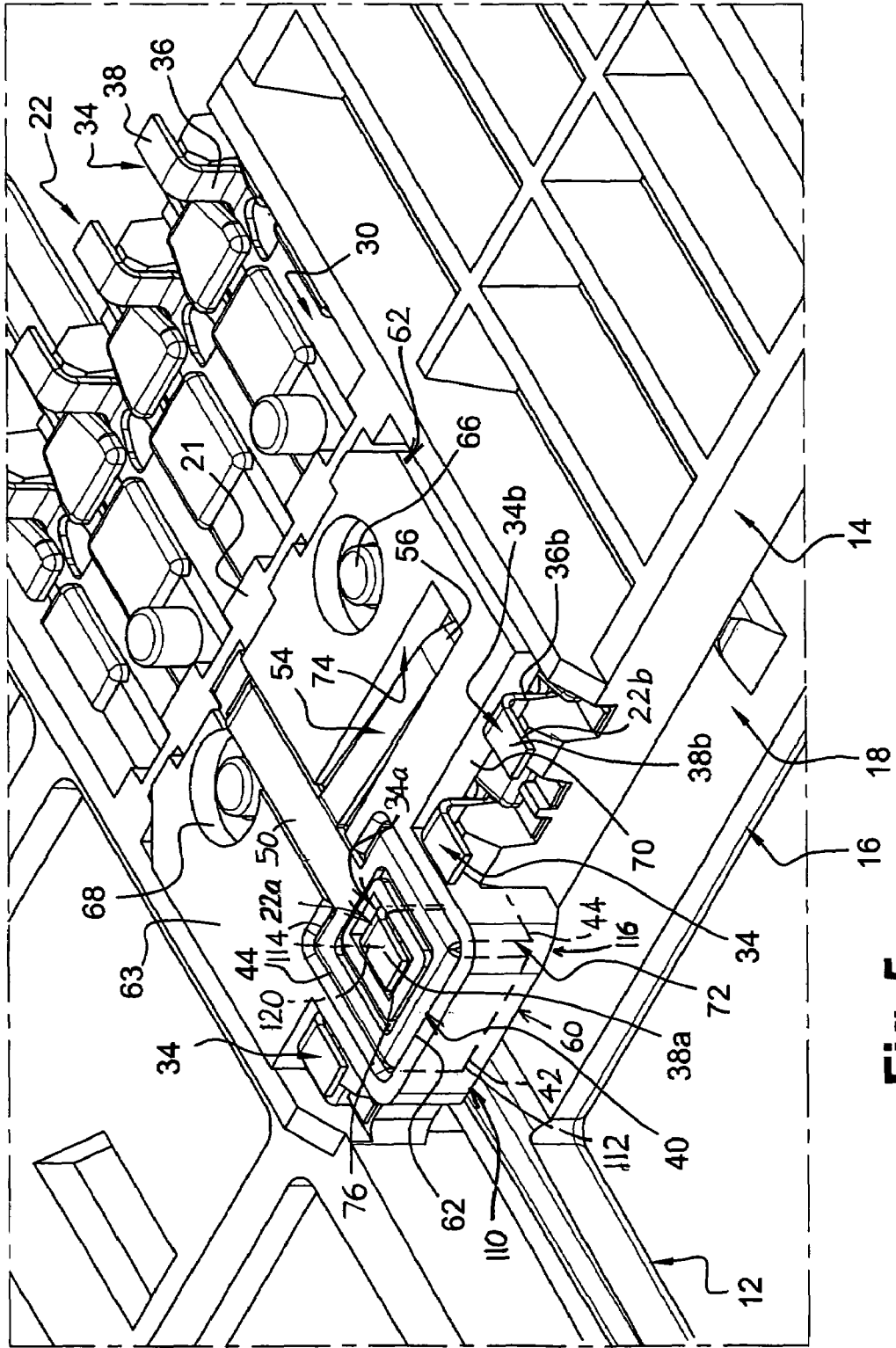
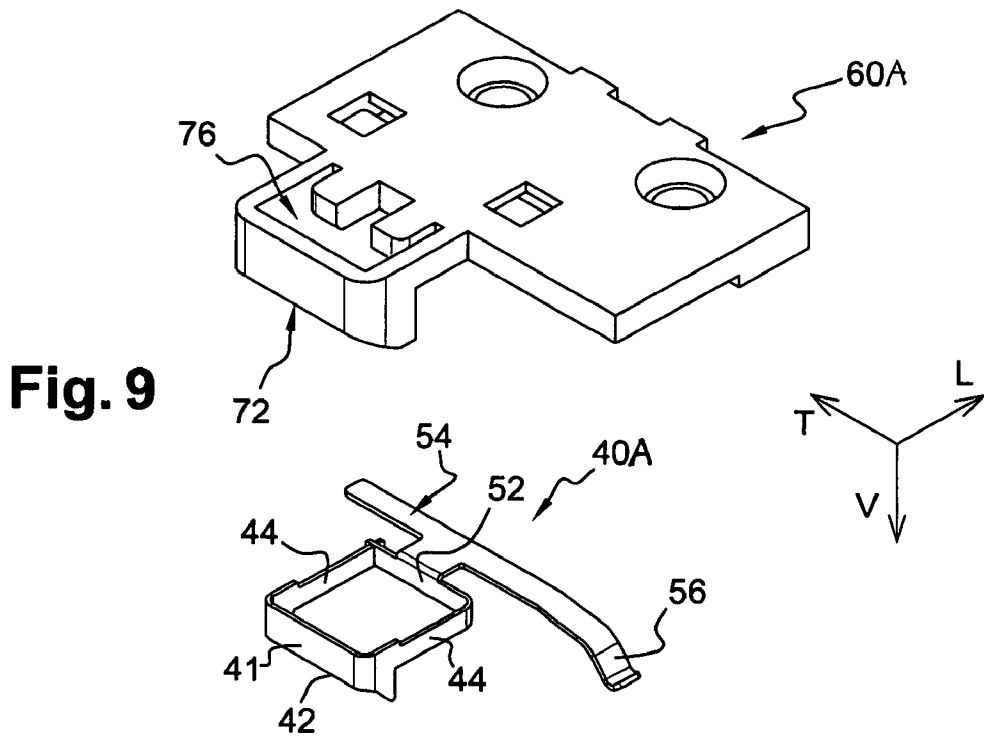
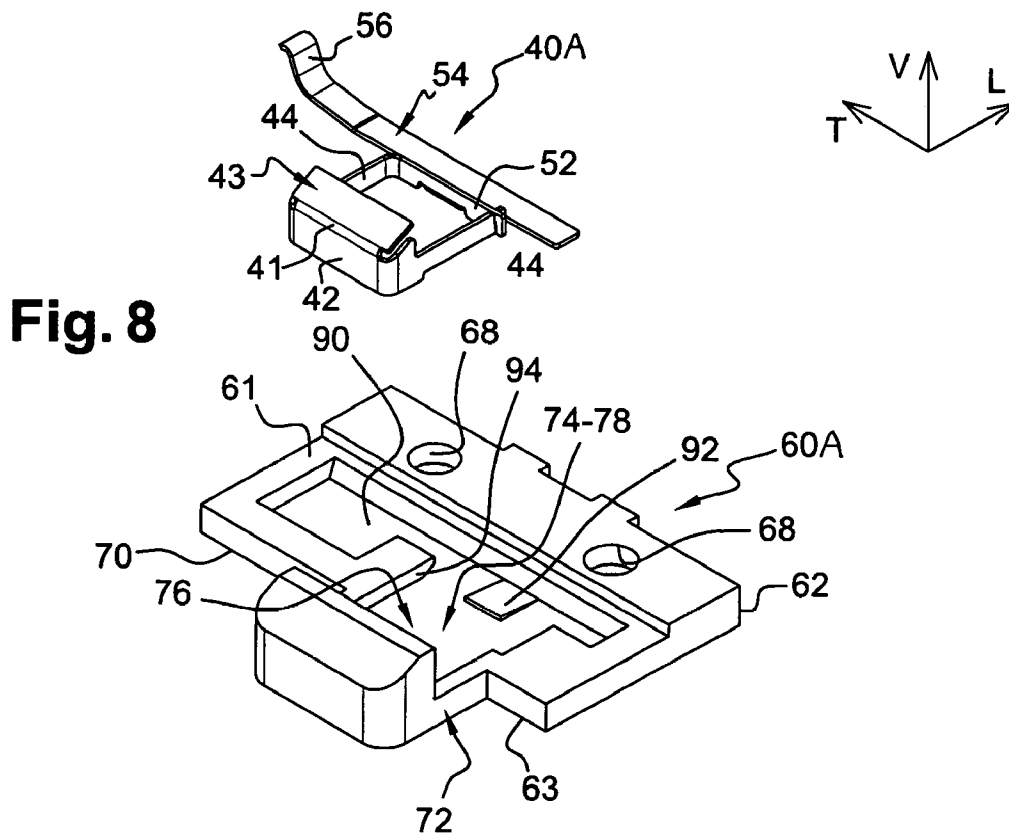


Fig. 5



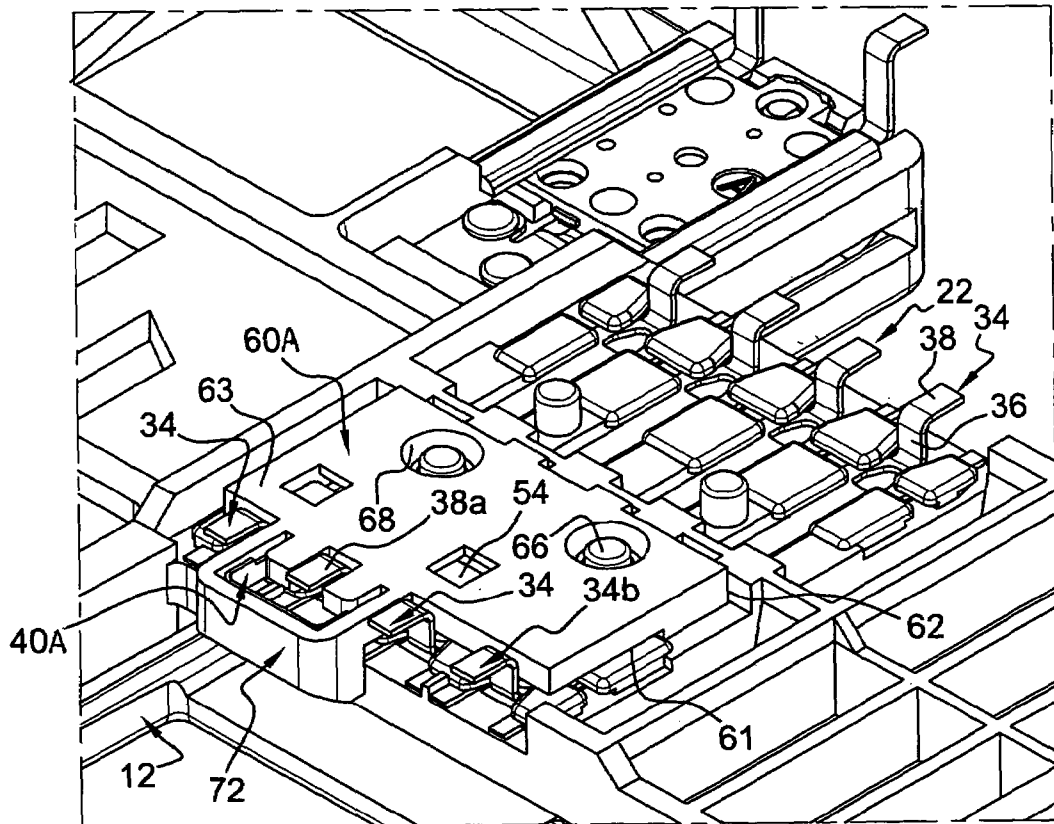
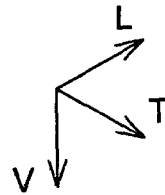


Fig. 10

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FRAUD PROTECTION FOR SMART CARD CONNECTOR

CROSS-REFERENCE

Applicant claims priority from French application 0451974 filed Sep. 07, 2004

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Smart cards, which are about the size of a credit card or smaller and that have contact pads on their lower surfaces, contain memory chips that are read out or written into by smart card connectors. A common type of smart card connector has a card-receiving slot at its rear end, into which a card can be forwardly inserted, until the card is fully inserted and blade contacts engage the card pads. The connector is mounted on a circuit board, with the contacts having tails soldered to traces on the board. Most contacts carry signals, and usually one contact is a ground contact. At least one of the signal contacts is an I/O (input/output) contact that may carry signals to read circuitry that authorizes a transaction, and protection of that signal contact is especially important.

The blade contacts are usually arranged in two rows, including forward and rearward rows. The blade contacts of the rear row extend to the rear of the connector where their tails are soldered to circuit board traces. The rear blade contacts and rear traces are the closest to the card user. Smart card connectors that are used in public places, and especially when unattended, are subject to fraudulent attempts, such as to authorize a transaction. One type of fraud attempt involves inserting a conductor from a position at the rear of the card connector slot while a card lies in the slot (the connector will not operate unless it senses a fully inserted slot). This may involve fraudulently drilling a hole into the rear of the connector or of the circuit board to insert the conductor against the tail or circuit board trace of the I/O contact. It would be useful if a region about a signal tail and corresponding circuit board trace were protected from engagement with a conductor inserted by an unauthorized person, and especially from a voltage (above or below ground potential) that such conductor carried.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In accordance with one embodiment of the invention, a smart card connector is provided of the type that has at least one signal blade contact and a ground blade contact, each contact having a tail that is soldered to a corresponding trace on the circuit board. The invention provides a shield structure that shields the signal tail against engagement with a fraudulently inserted conductor, and that grounds any such conductor. The shield structure includes a sheet metal shield with a rearward portion that largely surrounds the tail of the signal contact. The sheet metal shield has a tongue that directly engages the grounded blade contact. This avoids the need to connect the sheet metal shield directly to a ground trace on the circuit board.

The shield structure also includes an insulative barrier with a hole through which the signal tail extends down to the circuit board trace. The insulative barrier has a slot that extends more than 180° around the hole, and the sheet metal shield rear portion lies in the slot and extends more than 180° about the hole.

Other characteristics and advantages of the invention will become apparent on reading the detailed description which

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follows for the understanding of which reference may be made to the appended drawings.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

FIG. 1 is an exploded top and rear isometric view of a smart card connector of the invention, and of a portion of a circuit board on which the connector is designed to be mounted.

FIG. 2 is an isometric bottom view of the connector of FIG. 1.

FIG. 3 is an exploded top isometric view of the sheet metal shield and insulative barrier of FIG. 1, taken from the same angle as in FIG. 1.

FIG. 4 is an exploded bottom isometric view of the shield and barrier of FIG. 3, taken from the same angle as in FIG. 2.

FIG. 5 is an enlarged isometric rear and bottom view of a portion of the connector of FIG. 2.

FIG. 6 is an enlarged bottom view of the portion of the connector shown in FIG. 5.

FIG. 7 is an enlarged view taken on line 7—7 of FIG. 6, and showing a portion of a circuit board on which the connector is mounted.

FIGS. 8 through 10 are views similar to those of FIGS. 3 through 5, which show another embodiment of the sheet metal shield and insulative barrier of the shield structure.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENT

Limited Description of the Invention

FIG. 1 illustrates a smart card connector 10 which includes a molded frame or body 12 of insulative material such as plastic, and which is designed to be mounted on a circuit board 100. The circuit board has an upper face 102 with conductive traces thereon including a signal trace 104 for connection to an I/O (readin and readout) signal tail of a contact and a ground trace 106 for connection to the tail of a grounded contact. The frame 12 includes lower and upper plates 14, 16 that form a slot 18 between them. The slot is designed to receive a memory card, often referred to as a smart card, by the card being inserted in a forward direction F into the slot. Such card has contact pads on its lower surface, which are engaged by eight contact blades, or blade contacts 22 (FIG. 6).

Most of the blade contacts 22 are signal contacts, and one of them 22a is an I/O signal contact which delivers signals to a circuit connected to the connector, that can authorize a transaction. Another blade contact 22b is a grounded contact that is connected to the ground trace on the circuit board. When applicant is referring specifically to blade contact 22a or blade contact 22b and its parts, applicant sometimes uses the designation "a" or "b" after the number. Corresponding parts of the other contacts have the same number but do not have a letter "a" or "b" after the number. The connector includes eight identical blade contacts, arranged in two sets, the rear set having its tails at the rear end of the connector in a frame cutout thereat, and the front set having its tails at the front end of the connector in a frame cutout therein. The tails at the rear end of the connector are the most vulnerable ones to attempted fraud, and are the tails discussed in the following description.

As shown in FIG. 7, each rear contact such as 22a has a card-engaging end 26a that projects vertically beyond the face 20 of the lower plate. The card C has a lower face that

lies facewise adjacent to the frame face **20**, so the card-engaging end **26a** engages a contact pad of a fully inserted card. The contact has about a 180° loop **32a** leading to a horizontal main branch **30a** whose rear end merges with the tail **34a**. The tail has a vertical branch **36a** that extends down to a right angle bend that leads to a horizontal tail branch **38a**. The horizontal tail branch is designed to be soldered to a trace **104** on the circuit board.

In accordance with the present invention, applicant provides a shield structure **110** (FIG. **5**) that extends largely around the blade contact tail **34a** to protect it, and which includes a rear part **116** that lies rearward of the signal tail **34a**. The shield structure includes an insulative, or dielectric, barrier **60** and an electrically conductive sheet metal shield **40**. The insulative barrier **60** forms a vertical passage or hole **76** and the signal tail **34a** passes vertically through the hole, with its horizontal branch **38a** that is to be soldered, lying at the bottom of the hole.

The sheet metal shield **40** includes a rear portion **112** that includes a rear protection plate **42** and side plates **44** that lie around the hole **76**. The sheet metal shield is provided so that if someone attempts to insert a conductor against the signal tail **34a**, the sheet metal shield will ground that conductor and therefore will ground the signal tail. A fraudulent person may, for example drill a hole through the insulative barrier **60** and insert a conductor through the drilled hole to try to contact the signal tail **34a**. Such inserted conductor is very likely to contact the sheet metal shield. The read/write circuitry connected to the signal trace **104** will detect such grounding of signal tail **34a** and deny authorization for a transaction.

The rear portion of the sheet metal shield lies in a slot **114** in the insulative barrier. The slot and the sheet metal rear portion each extend more than 180° (including small gaps in the shield) around the axis **120** of the hole **76**. This provides sheet metal shield protection at the rear and sides of the hole **76**.

FIGS. **3** and **4** show details of the sheet metal shield **40** and of the insulative barrier **60**. The insulative barrier includes a support plate **62** with a pair of mounting hole **68**, and a rearward extension **72**. The rearward extension forms the tail-receiving hole **76** (FIG. **4**) and forms the slot **114** that receives the sheet metal rear portion **112**. The sheet metal shield includes a forwardly-extending protective tongue **50** and a transversely extending tongue **54** that extends from the forwardly-extending tongue. FIG. **5** shows that the forwardly-extending tongue **50** of the grounded sheet metal shield, extends directly forward to lie under the I/O signal blade contact. FIG. **7** shows that the tongue **50** lies under the portion of the blade that extends forward of the tail **34a**. If a person should drill a hole upward through the circuit board and insert a conductor through the drilled hole to contact the signal blade, such conductor would very likely also touch the grounded tongue **50** and cause the read/write circuitry to deny authorization for a transaction.

The transverse tongue **54** shown in FIG. **5** extends transversely, and it directly contacts the main horizontal branch **30b** (FIG. **6**) of the grounded contact. This avoids the need for the sheet metal shield to engage a ground trace on the circuit board. The bottom wall **46** (FIG. **7**) of the sheet metal shield rear portion and the bottom of the insulative barrier extension **72** can be positioned to lie against the circuit board because no part of the sheet metal shield has to press down against a ground trace on the circuit board. This prevents a thin conductor from being slid under the shield structure rear end.

The connector frame **12** has a cavity **64** (FIG. **6**) in its bottom that receives the plate **62** of the insulative barrier, with the rearward extension **72** of the barrier extending rearward of the middle connector frame portion and into the rear cutout of the frame. Posts **66** of the connector frame project down into the plate holes and are deformed to enlarge them to hold the insulative barrier on the frame. FIG. **4** shows that the plate has two recesses **74** and **78**. The horizontal rearwardly-extending recess **74** holds the rearwardly-extending protective tongue **50**. The transversely-extending tongue that lies in recess **78** is inclined upward and projects through a hole at the end of recess **78** so the transverse tongue **54** can directly engage the ground blade contact.

Although terms such as “horizontal” and “downward” have been used to describe the invention as it is illustrated, it should be understood that the smart card connector can be used in any orientation.

Thus, the invention provides a smart card connector having at least one signal blade contact, particularly an I/O blade contact that is vulnerable to fraudulent engagement with a conductor, with a shield structure that resists such fraud. The shield structure includes a sheet metal shield and an insulative barrier. The sheet metal shield is grounded and extends largely around the tail of the signal blade contact. The insulative barrier largely surrounds the sheet metal shield. The insulative barrier has a vertical hole through which the signal tail extends, and the insulative barrier has a slot that extends largely (at least 180°) about the hole axis with the shield rear portion lying in the slot. The sheet metal shield is electrically grounded, by providing it with a transverse tongue that directly engages a grounded blade contact. The sheet metal shield also has a protective tongue that lies directly under the main horizontal branch of the signal contact.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

In the description that follows, identical, similar or analogous components will be denoted by the same reference numerals.

Without implying any limitation, to make it easier to understand the description and the drawings the terms “vertical”, “horizontal”, “lower”, “upper”, “top”, “bottom”, “transverse”, “longitudinal”, etc. will be adopted with reference to the reference frame L, V, T indicated in the figures.

FIGS. **1** and **2** show a connector **10** consisting essentially of an insulating plastic body or case produced by molding.

The general design of the connector **10** with its insulating body or frame **12** being of the type described and shown in the document U.S. Pat. No. 5,775,949.

The frame **12** essentially consists of a lower horizontal plate **14** and an upper horizontal plate **16** which between them define a longitudinal slot **18** for the forward insertion, from the rear, along the direction indicated by the arrow “L” in FIGS. **1** and **2**, of a memory card that includes, on its lower face, conducting pads placed in a standardized fashion.

In its central part, along the transverse direction “T”, the lower plate **14** constitutes the contact-bearing insulating block of the connector which bears, in a known fashion, two groups, each of four electrical contact blades **22**.

The general design of the contact-bearing block with its blades is for example described and shown in detail in the document U.S. Pat. No. 6,447,338. All the contact blades here are identical.

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Each contact blade **22** (FIG. 7) generally lies in a longitudinal vertical plane and includes a largely horizontal upper branch **24** that has a convex curved first end **26** called the "contact" end that contacts a corresponding pad on the card. The free contact end **26** projects, vertically upwards through a hole **28**, from the horizontal plane of the upper plane face **20** of the insulating block **14**.

The blade **22** has a lower horizontal branch **30** that is connected to the upper contact branch **24** via a loop **32** of about 180° so that the blade **22** has here the form of a hairpin.

The horizontal branch **30** constitutes the longitudinal central connection portion, or mounted portion of the contact blade **22**, which connection portion ensures that the blade **22** is positioned and fastened in the insulating block **14**.

The connecting lower branch **30** is extended by and terminates in a second end of the contact blade **22**, called the connection end, which is in the form of a right-angled connection tab **34** or tail which allows the blade **22** to be electrically connected to a processing circuit (not shown) of a read/write device (not shown).

The connection tab **34** includes here a vertical branch **36** that extends, from the end of the connecting branch **30**, downwards, so as to be approximately level with the lower horizontal face **21** of the insulating block **14**.

The connection tab **34** also includes a horizontal branch **38** that extends the vertical branch horizontally and which lies slightly below the plane of the lower face **21**.

The connection tabs or tails **34**, each with a horizontal branch **38**, are in this case of the type to be soldered, for example reflow-soldered, to corresponding conducting tracks on the upper face of a printed circuit board (PCB).

As may be seen for example in the right-hand part of FIGS. 6 and 7, it is possible, in the design of the prior art of a blade not protected against break-ins, to access this contact blade, for example vertically upwards and/or longitudinally from the right to the left when considering the right-hand contact blade **22** of FIG. 7.

The invention aims to preferentially protect one of the contact blades **22**, which in this case is the blade **22a** called the I/O blade, the design of which is in every point analogous to that of the seven other blades of the connector, and therefore analogous to that which has just been described in detail.

In the figures and the rest of the description, the contact blade protected according to the teachings of the invention, and all its parts, will be denoted by the same reference numerals as the other blades, but with the letter "a" as suffix.

Among the group of eight blades of the connector may also be distinguished the blade **22b** (FIG. 6), called the "earth" or ground blade, denoted, together with all its parts, by the same reference numerals but with the letter "b" as suffix.

In the embodiment illustrated in the figures, and according to the standardization in force, the earth contact blade **22b** is a blade that belongs to the same group of four blades as the contact blade **22a** and is placed parallel to the latter, with another contact blade **22** interposed between the blades **22a** and the blades **22b**.

If it is desired to protect the contact blade **22a** (FIG. 7) against any attempt at break-in, it is desirable to protect, on the one hand, its lower branch **30a** and, on the other hand, its connection tab or tail **34a** with its two branches **36a** and **38a**.

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According to the teachings of the invention, this protection is achieved by means of a shield or protective metal cage **40**, which is illustrated in particular in perspective in FIGS. 3 and 4.

The protective metal cage **40** is made of a conductive metal sheet, cut and folded.

It consists mainly of a first, vertical rear transverse, protective plate **42** and two opposed lateral vertical longitudinal plates **44** that are joined together by a horizontal lower frame **46** of square outline.

In the mounted position of the protective cage **40** in the insulating block **14** of the connector **10**, and as may be seen in particular in FIG. 7, the transverse first protective plate **42** extends vertically upwards from the plane of the lower face **21** of the insulating block, or lower plate **14** over a height greater than that of the connection tab **34a**, and especially over a height greater than that of the transverse vertical branch **36a** of the connection tab **34a**. As may be seen in FIG. 3, the longitudinally oriented lateral vertical plates **44** extend over a smaller height, vertically upwards, than that of the rear plate **42** and they have the function of laterally protecting the horizontal branch **38a**, along its two opposed sides.

It will thus be understood that any attempt at gaining access to the connection tab either in a horizontal, longitudinal direction from the rear, by transpiercing the plate **42**, or in horizontal, transverse direction from one side or the other, by transpiercing one of the lateral plates **44**, results in the protective cage **40** being brought into electrical contact with the contact blade **22a**, that is to say especially with its connection tab or tail **34a**.

In so far as—in accordance with the teachings of the invention and as will be described further on—the protective cage **40** is itself electrically connected to the earth contact blade **22b**, the break-in attempt results in the earth short-circuiting of the contact blade **22a**.

As may be seen in FIGS. 3 and 4, in the plane of the horizontal frame **46**, the protective cage **40** is extended longitudinally towards the center of the insulating block **14** by a lower horizontal protective plate **50** of longitudinal orientation which, in the mounted position of the protective cage, and as may be seen in FIGS. 6 and 7, extends longitudinally opposite the lower horizontal connection branch **30a** of the contact blade **22a**.

As may be seen in FIGS. 3, 4 and 7, the free end of the horizontal protective plate **50** has an upwardly curved vertical strand **52**.

Any attempt at reaching the blade **22a** in line with its lower horizontal branch **30b**, by passing through the lower horizontal protective plate **50**, again results in a short circuit being established between the blade **22a** and earth.

As may be seen in FIGS. 3, 4 and 6, the protective cage **40** includes a lateral tongue **54** that extends transversely from a longitudinal edge of the horizontal contact plate **50**.

This earth contact tongue **54** has a convex curved free end section or tail **56**, the convexity of which is oriented upwards, which free end section, in the mounted position of the protective cage **40**, is in electrical contact with a facing portion of the lower face **31b** of the horizontal connection branch **30b** of the earth contact blade **22b**.

The shape of the connection tongue **54** with its curved end **56** and the attachment of the protective cage **40** are such that the end **56** is in bearing elastic contact with the lower face **31b**.

The protective cage **40** thus makes it possible to protect most of the sensitive regions of the contact blade **22a** that are accessible.

It will be noted that the upwardly curved strand **52** (FIG. **3**), in co-operation with two small vertical transverse protective plates **58**, which are parallel to the rear transverse protective plate **42**, which extend laterally on either side of the horizontal plate **50** and which are connected to the frame **46**, also provides protection against any attempt aimed at piercing longitudinally and horizontally, from the right to the left when considering FIG. **7**, in order to reach, for example, the vertical transverse branch **36a**.

According to another feature of the invention, an insulating barrier, or support **60** (FIG. **4**) consisting of a molded component made of insulating plastic is provided in order to insulate and mount the protective cage **40**.

Overall, the support **60** is in the form of a horizontal plate **62** of substantially rectangular shape, which is housed in a pre-existing complementary cavity **64** (FIGS. **6** & **7**) formed in the lower face **21** of the insulating block **14** and which is open vertically downwards.

As may be seen especially in FIG. **6**, the cage-surrounding insulating support **60** extends transversely opposite the four blades of the group to which the blades **22a** and **22b** belong and substantially longitudinally over the greater part of the length of these blades.

The insulating support **60** in the housing **64** is for example attached by means of plastic studs **66** (FIG. **6**) of the insulating block **14**, which studs pass through corresponding holes **68** in the plate **62**, the lower free ends of which studs are hot-crimped.

The plate **60** may also be attached by any other means, for example by adhesive bonding.

The plate **60** may also be held in place in the housing **64**, sandwiched between the insulating body and the upper face of the printed circuit board PCB on which the connector **10** is mounted.

Near its rear transverse edge **70** (FIG. **5**), the plate **62** of the insulating support **60** has a rearward longitudinal extension **72**.

Formed in the lower face **63** of the plate **22**, and of its extension **72**, is a cavity **74** that is complementary to the shapes and dimensions of the protective cage **50** so that the latter can be inserted into the cavity **74** and attached therein.

The protective cage **40** and the insulating support **60** may be produced in the form of independent components that are assembled subsequently.

According to an alternative embodiment, the insulating support **60** may be produced by overmolding around the protective metal cage **40**.

The extension **72** has, at its center, a rectangular parallelepipedal hole **76** opening vertically at its two ends and intended to house, as may be seen in FIGS. **6** and **7**, the connection tab or tail **34a** and a vertical partition portion **15** of the corresponding part of the insulating block **14**.

The design of the plate **62** with its extension **72** and of the cavity **74**, in association with the design of the protective cage **40**, are such that, in the mounted and assembled position of the protective cage **40** with its insulating support **60**, there is always a partition of insulating plastic between a protective plate belonging to the protective cage **40** and a facing portion of the contact blade **22a**, especially a facing portion of its connection tab **34a** or of its horizontal connection branch **30a**.

Of course, the support plate **62** also includes another vertical opening hole **78** for the passage of the convex curved end **56** of the lateral earth connection tongue.

The invention is not limited to the embodiment that has just been described.

As alternative embodiments (not shown), the invention can be applied to all types of connector having a contact-carrying insulating block independently of the design of the means for guiding the card, it being possible for the latter to be put into place in any orientation relative to the contact-bearing insulating block **14**.

In the embodiment illustrated in FIGS. **8** to **10**, it may firstly be seen that the protective metal cage **40A** is modified as follows.

Firstly, the first transverse plate **42**, which extends transversely and vertically upwards, is extended, from its upper transverse edge **41**, by a complementary inclined transverse plate **43** so as to even better protect against any attempt to access the connection tab or tail **34a** in longitudinal (from the left to the right) inclined direction through the card insertion slot.

Moreover, the upwardly curved strand **52** and the two small vertical transverse protective plates **58** are here replaced by a front vertical transverse plate **52**, which is parallel to the first tab **42** and extends over the entire transverse width of the metal cage **40A** in order to connect the ends of the lateral vertical plates **44**.

Thus, the frame **46** (illustrated previously) is omitted and the four vertical plates **42**, **44** and **52** constitute a loop of square outline constituting a protective cage around the connection tab **34a**.

The earth contact tongue **54** is connected to the upper transverse edge of the plate **52**.

In this alternative embodiment, the protective cage **40A** does not include a horizontal longitudinal protective plate such as the plate **50** (illustrated previously).

The insulating support **60A** is also modified and adapted to the modified design of the protective cage **40A**.

As may be seen in FIGS. **8** to **10**, the support **60A** in the form of a rectangular plate includes, in this case in its upper face **61**, a large central aperture **74**, **78** of rectangular outline which essentially houses the earth contact tongue **54** and includes, in its bottom **90**, complementary molded shapes **92** and **94** which allow preassembly and retention in the assembled position of the cage **40A** in the insulating support **60A**, by plastic snap-fastening of the tongue **50** into the molded shapes **92** and **94**.

For this purpose, the cage **40A** is generally put into place and snap-fastened in the support **60A** vertically downwards when considering FIG. **3**.

When the combination of components illustrated in FIG. **10** has been mounted and assembled, it will be understood that the cage **40A** is interposed vertically between the insulating support **60A** and the bottom of the complementary housing **64** formed in the lower face **21** of the insulating block **14**.

As may be seen in FIG. **10**, no conducting part of the protective metal cage **40A** is flush with the lower face **63** of the insulating support **60A**.

The invention is not limited to the design of the connection tabs **34**, and especially of the connection tab **34a**, which is bent over for being connected by soldering or reflow-soldering.

The connection tab **34a** may for example extend vertically, being of the type to be inserted into holes in the printed circuit board.

Likewise, the invention is not limited to the design of the electrical contact blades described, and especially that of the hairpin contact blade **22a**, rather it can also be applied in the case of contact blades of the "cantilever" type, in which the curved free end is formed at the end of the connection branch **30a**.

It is also possible to protect several contact blades of the connector.

What is claimed is:

1. A smart card connector for receiving a fully installed smart card, said connector having an insulative connector frame with a frame face that lies facewise adjacent to a smart card that has been fully installed, and said connector having a plurality of transversely spaced blade contacts with card-engaging parts that project vertically beyond said frame face for engaging contact pads of the smart card, wherein the connector is mounted on a circuit board that has at least one signal trace and at least one ground trace, and wherein a first of said blade contacts is a signal contact that has a rear end forming a signal tail that lies at a rear end of said frame and that is connected to one of said signal traces, and a second of said blade contacts is a ground contact with a rear end forming a ground tail that is connected to said ground trace, comprising:

a shield structure mounted on said connector, said shield structure having a rear part that lies rearward of said signal tail to block the unauthorized projection of a conductor device from the rear of said connector against said signal tail;

said shield structure includes a metal shield with a metal rearward portion that forms part of said rear shield portion;

said metal shield having a tongue that directly contacts said ground blade contact; said rear end of said frame being adjacent to rear end of the installed smart card.

2. The smart card connector described in claim 1 wherein: said metal rearward portion of said metal shield has a primarily vertical part and has a lower end that lies against said ground trace on said circuit board; and said shield structure includes an insulative barrier with a rear portion that lies rearward of said metal rearward shield portion and facewise adjacent to said circuit board.

3. The smart card connector described in claim 1 wherein: said insulative connector frame has a bottom with an upwardly-opening frame cavity therein: said shield structure includes an insulative barrier that fits into said frame cavity, said insulative barrier having a barrier cavity, and said metal shield lies in said barrier cavity.

4. The smart card connector described in claim 1 wherein said first of said contacts is in the form of a bent elongated

strip and includes an elongated primarily horizontal portion that extends rearward to said signal tail, and wherein:

said metal shield is formed of sheet metal and said rear shield portion includes walls lying on transversely opposite sides of said signal tail, and said metal shield also includes an elongated sheet metal strip portion that extends forwardly from said rear shield portion and directly under said first contact elongated horizontal portion.

5. The smart card connector described in claim 1 wherein: said shield structure includes an insulative barrier with a vertical hole, said signal tail extends through said hole; said insulative barrier also has a slot that extends most of the way around said hole, said rear structure of said metal shield lies in said slot and extends most of the way around said hole.

6. A smart card connector for receiving a smart card, said connector having an insulative connector frame with a frame face that lies facewise adjacent to a smart card that has been fully installed, and said connector having a plurality of contacts with card-engaging parts that project vertically beyond said frame face for engaging contact pads of the smart card, wherein the connector is designed to lie on a circuit board that has at least one signal trace and at least one ground trace, and wherein a first of said contacts is a signal contact that has a rear end forming a signal tail that lies at a rear end of said frame and that has a lower branch for connected to one of said signal traces, including:

a shield structure mounted on said connector, said shield structure including an insulative barrier and a sheet metal shield;

said insulative barrier having a portion with a hole and said signal tail extends down through said hole with said lower branch of said signal tail lying at the bottom of said hole, said hole has a vertical axis and said insulative barrier has a slot that extends more than 180° about said hole;

said sheet metal shield lies in said slot and extends more than 180° about said hole.

7. The smart card connector described in claim 6 wherein: a second of said contacts is positioned to connect to said ground trace; said sheet metal shield is directly connected to said second contact.

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